

# Impacts of the Atlantic Multidecadal Variability on the Tropical Pacific – At the origins of the inter-model spread

**Yohan Ruprich-Robert (BSC)**

Xavier Levine, Eduardo Moreno-Chamarro, Christophe Cassou, Frederic Castruccio, Rosie Eade, Guillaume Gastineau, Leon Hermanson, Dan Hodson, Katja Lohmann, Jorge Lopez-Parages, Paul-Arthur Monerie, Dario Nicoli, Said Qasmi, Chris Roberts, Emilia Sanchez-Gomes, Alessio Belucci, Gokhan Danabasoglu, Nick Dunstone, Marta Martin del Rey, Rym Msadek, Jon Robson, Doug Smith

Primavera General Assembly 2020, Reading (online)

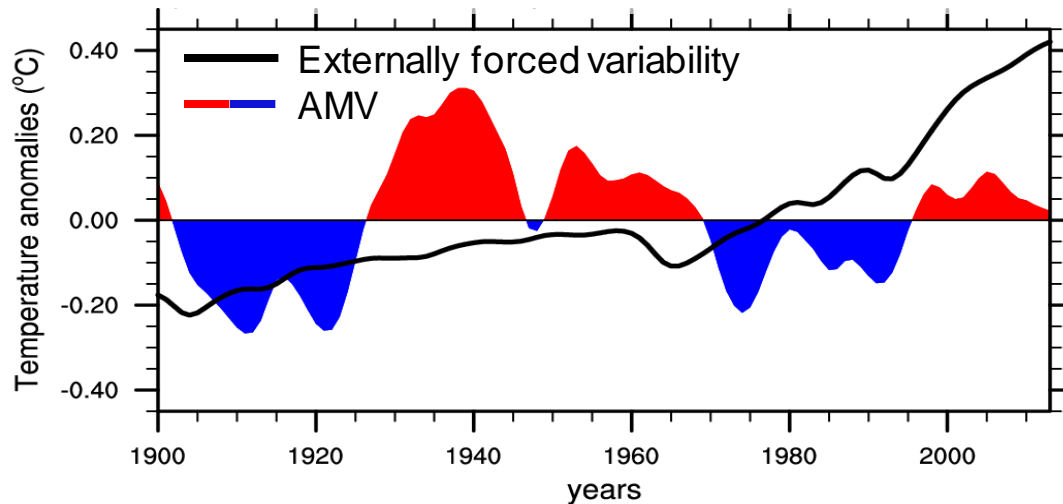


INADEC: H2020-MSCA-800154

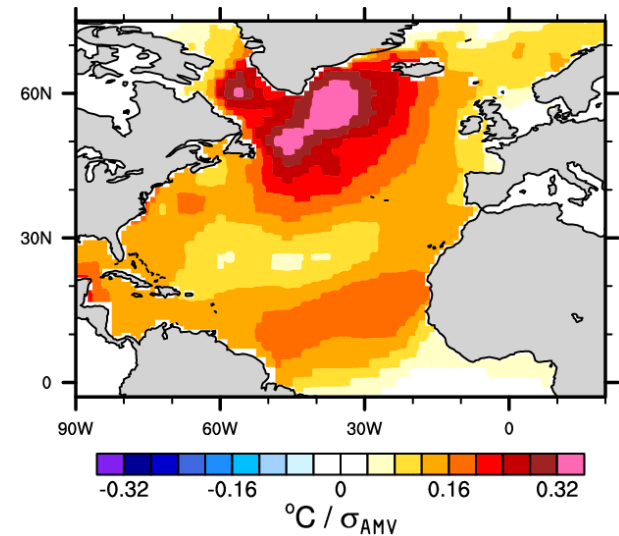
# Linked between observed AMV and tropical Pacific

## Atlantic Multidecadal Variability (AMV)

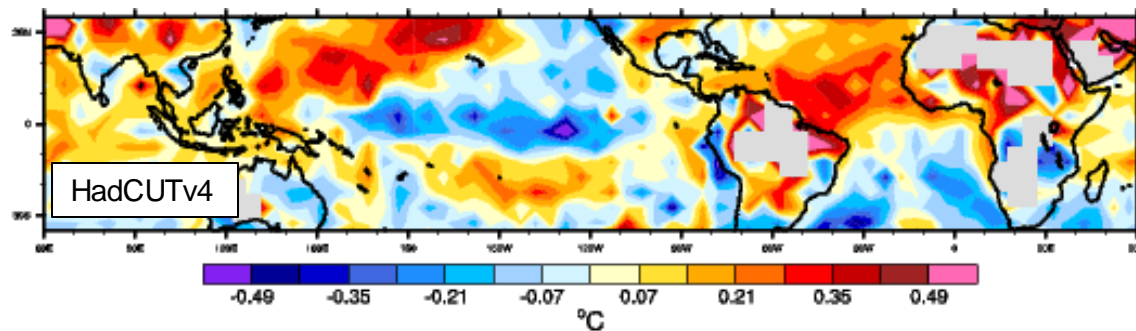
North Atlantic SST time series (Ting et al. 2009)



Observed AMV pattern



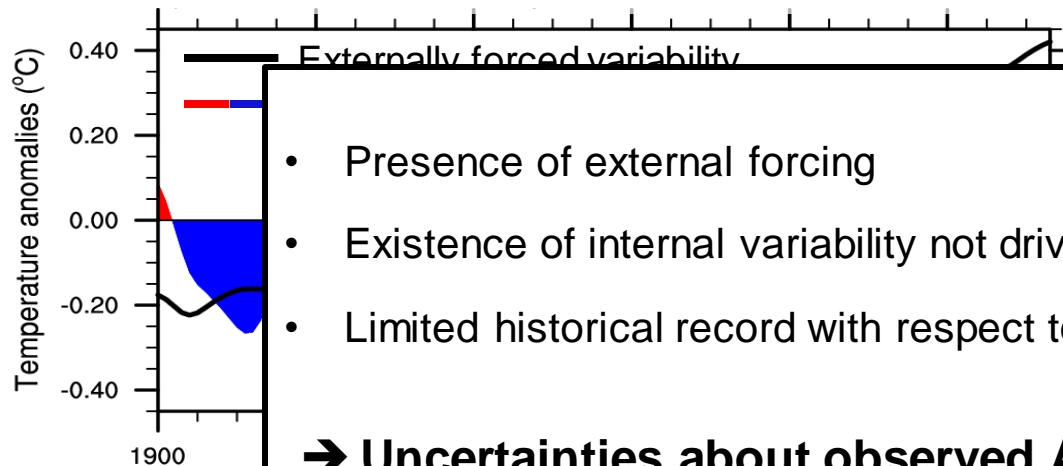
2m temperature – Observed AMV composites: DJFM



# Linked between observed AMV and tropical Pacific

## Atlantic Multidecadal Variability (AMV)

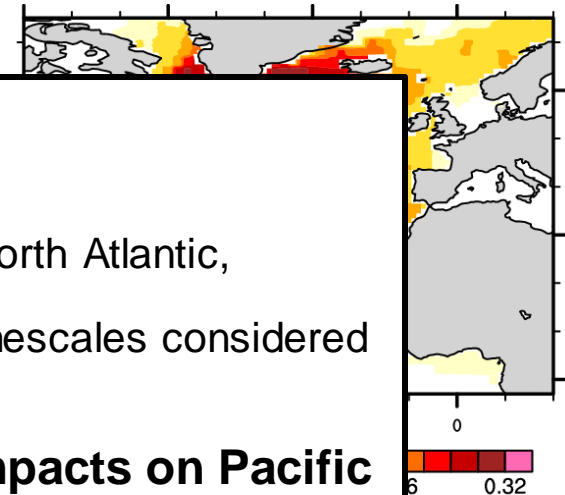
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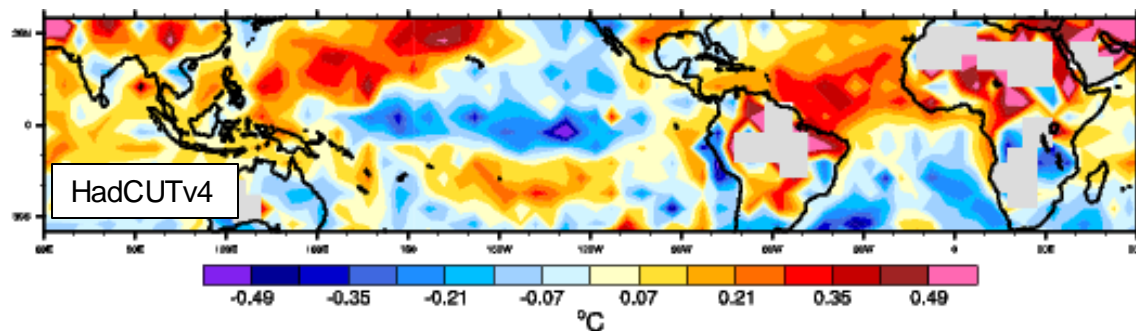
- Presence of external forcing
- Existence of internal variability not driven by North Atlantic,
- Limited historical record with respect to the timescales considered

➔ **Uncertainties about observed AMV impacts on Pacific**

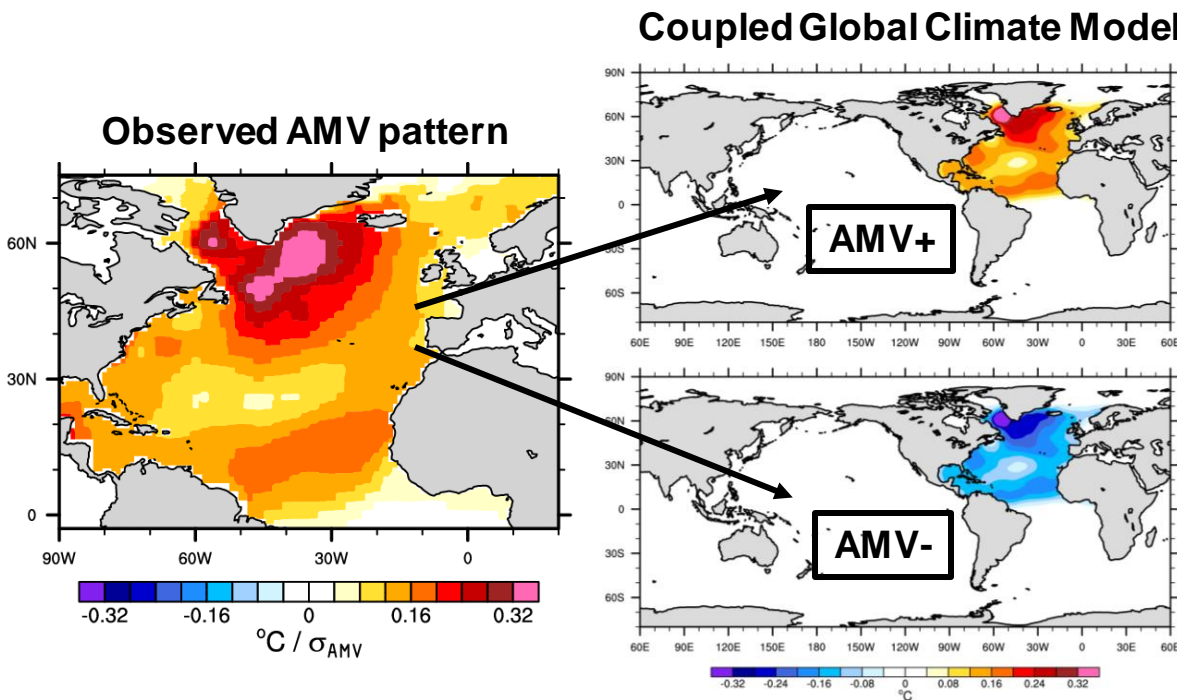
Observed AMV pattern



2m temperature – Observed AMV composites: DJFM



# Targeted numerical experiments: the idealized AMV simulations



## Protocol:

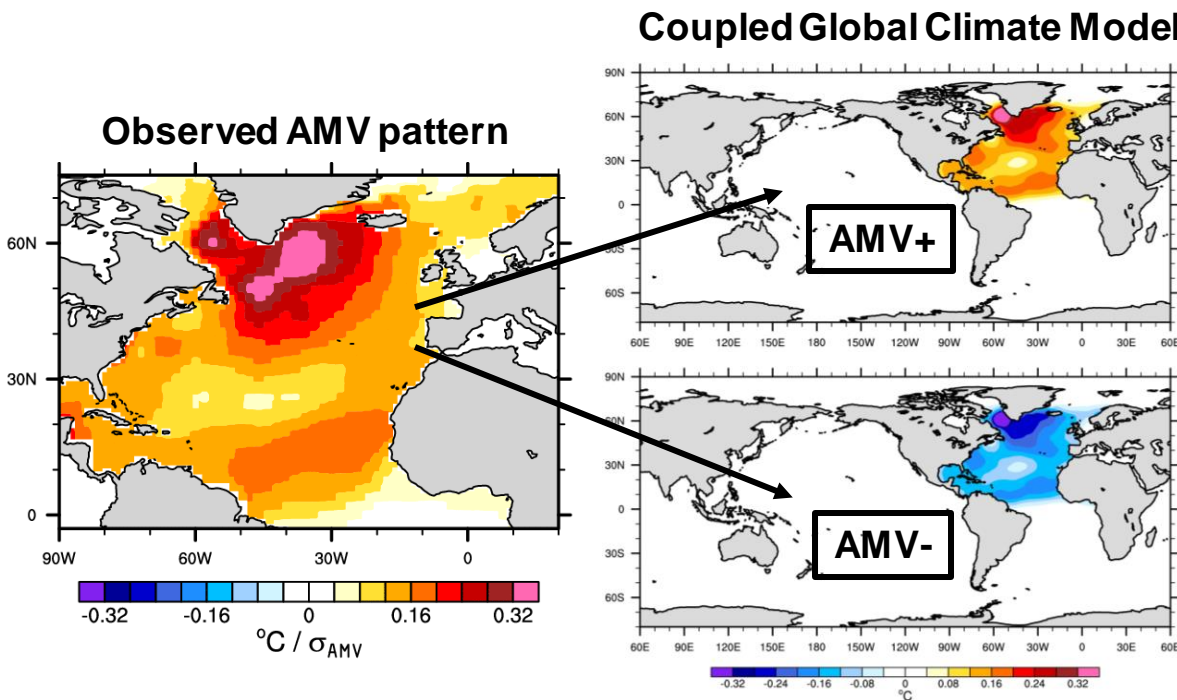
Observed AMV pattern anomalies imposed over CGCM N. Atlantic

Free ocean-ice-land-atmosphere interactions outside of N. Atlantic

10yr long large ensemble experiments

- Total of 23 sets of simulations (from 15 CGCMs)
- 1xAMV forcing (9)
- 2xAMV forcing (9) + (2) SLAB ocean
- 3xAMV forcing (3)

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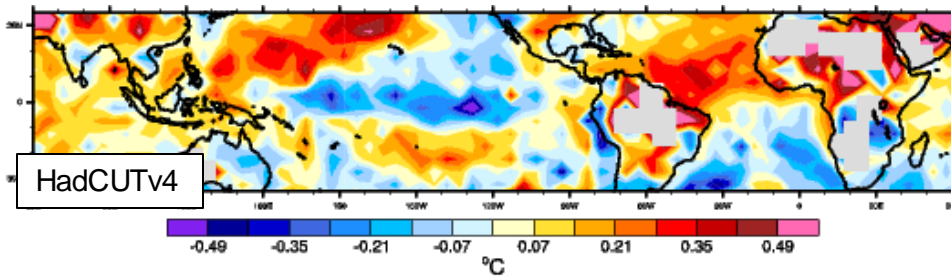
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**Primavera**

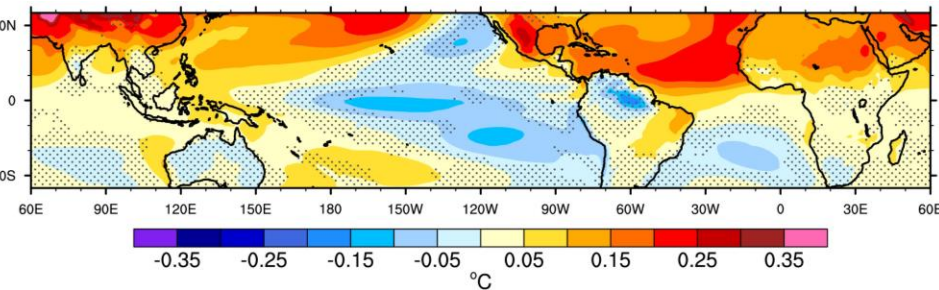
# Multi-Model Mean confirms observed AMV – Pacific link...

**T2m – Observed AMV composites: DJFM**



**T2m – MMM AMV+ - AMV-: DJFM**

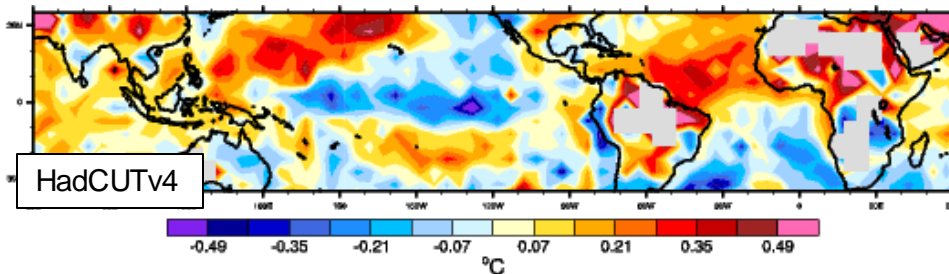
(10yr averaged ensemble mean)





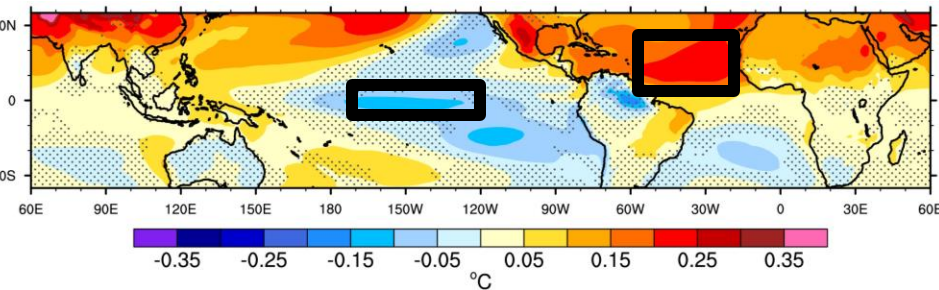
# ... but large inter-model spread

T2m – Observed AMV composites: DJFM

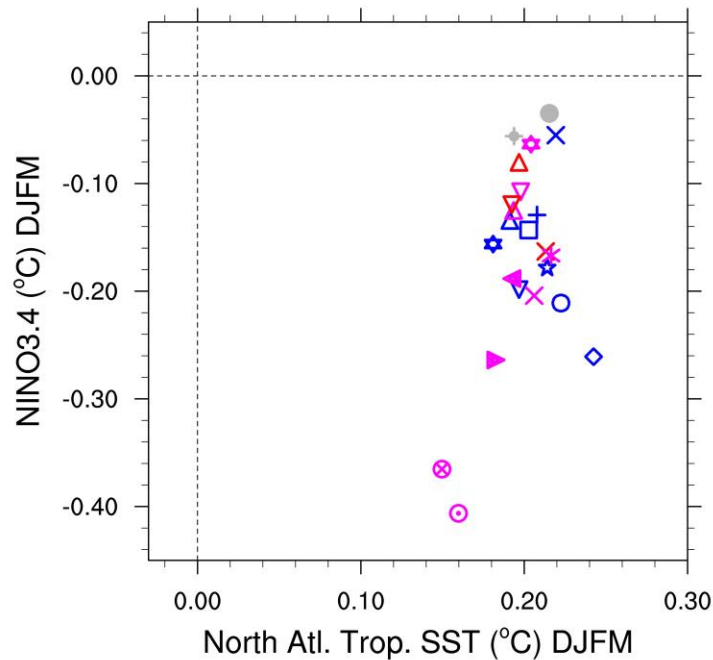


T2m – MMM AMV+ - AMV-: DJFM

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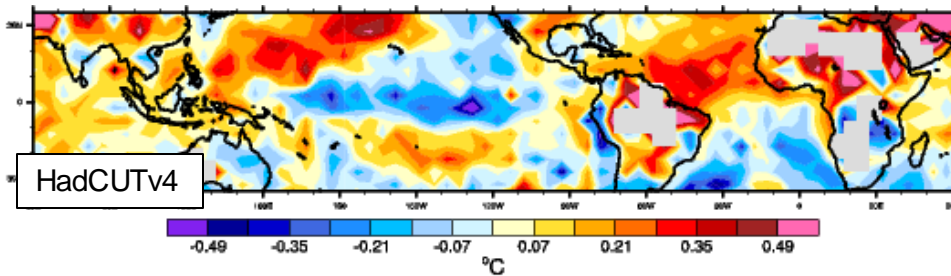
AMV+ - AMV-



- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ◇ CESM1         | × EC-Earth3P_1  |
| ☆ CMCC-CM2      | × EC-Earth3P_2  |
| ▽ CNRM-CM5_18_1 | × EC-Earth3P_3  |
| ▽ CNRM-CM5_18_2 | ▶ ECMWF-HR      |
| ▽ CNRM-CM5_18_3 | ◀ ECMWF-LR      |
| △ CNRM-CM5_20_1 | □ HadGEM3       |
| △ CNRM-CM5_20_2 | ○ IPSL-CM6      |
| △ CNRM-CM5_20_3 | ⊙ MPI-ESM1-HR   |
| ☆ CNRM-CM6_1    | ⊗ MPI-ESM1-XR   |
| ☆ CNRM-CM6_2    | ● MetUM-GOML-HR |
| + EC-Earth3     | ★ MetUM-GOML-LR |
| * EC-Earth3P-HR |                 |

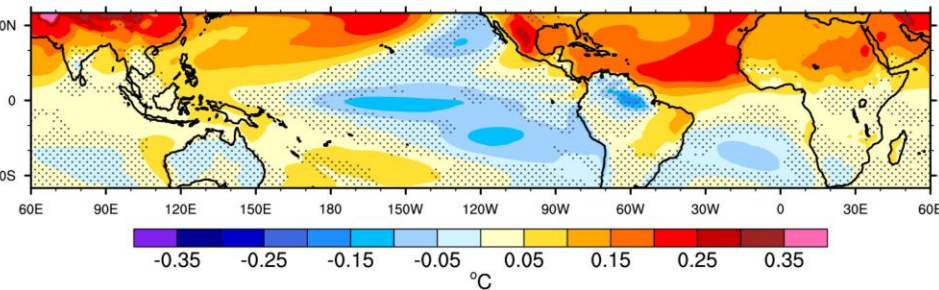
# Origins of the inter-model spread?

T2m – Observed AMV composites: DJFM



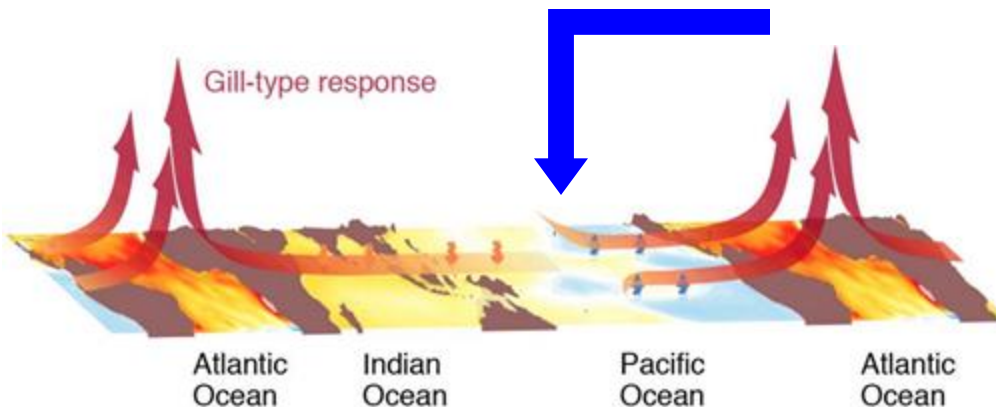
T2m – MMM AMV+ - AMV-: DJFM

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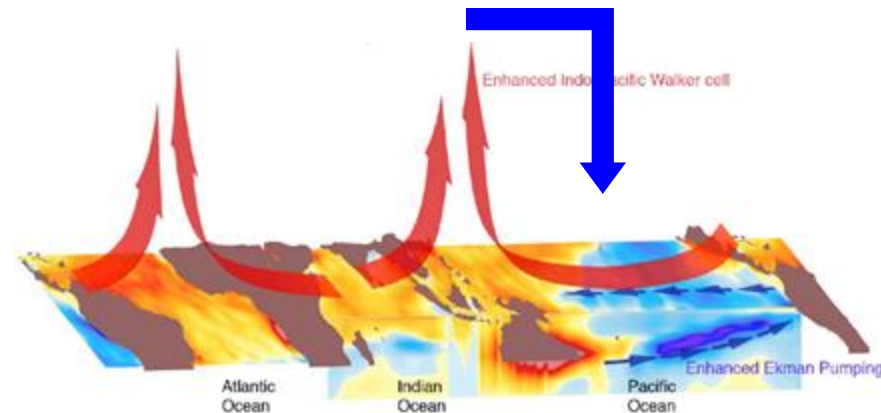


- Li et al. (2016) decomposed AMV – Pacific impacts:

## Phase-1: Atlantic forcing



## Phase-2: Indo-Pacific feedback



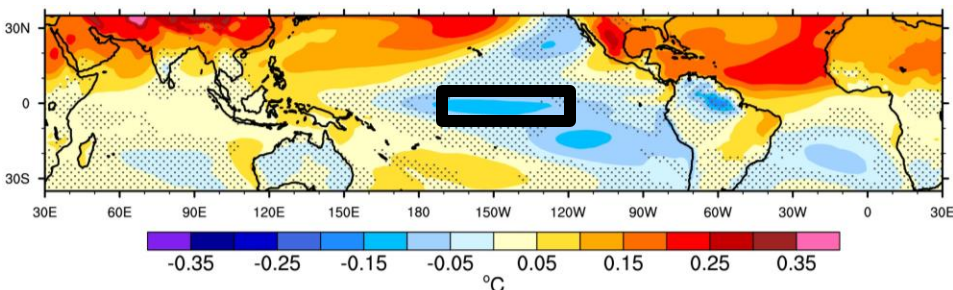


# 1) Is the winter Pacific response linked to summer Pacific conditions? ✓

Inter-model correlation of -0.87 between DJFM NINO3.4 and JJAS Trop. Pac. subsidence ✓

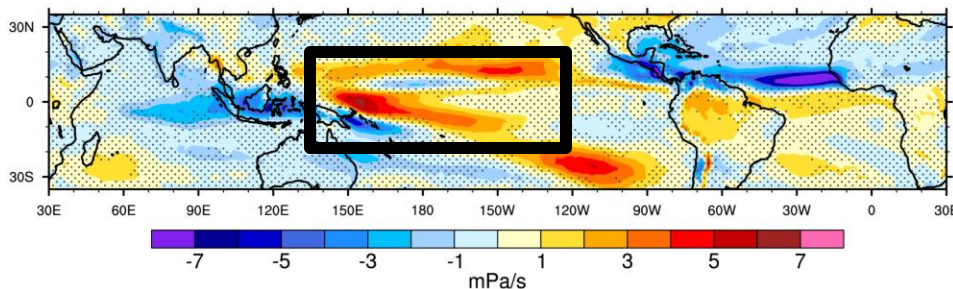
**MMM AMV+ - AMV-**  
(10yr averaged ensemble mean)

**DJFM – T2m**



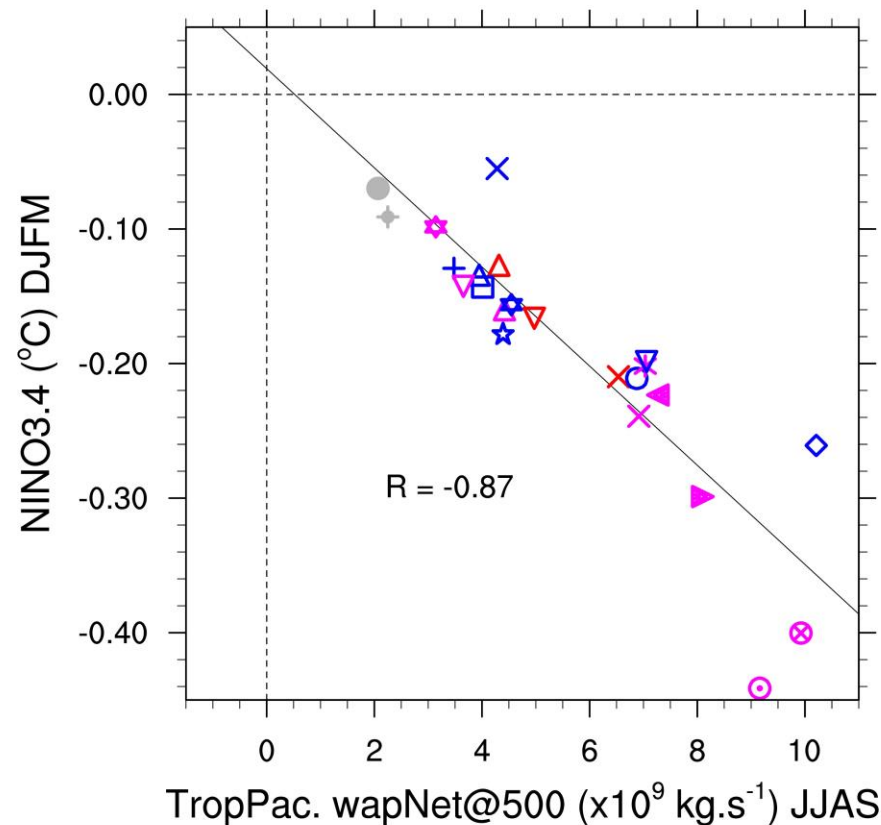
**VS**

**JJAS – wap@500hPa**



(wap: vertical air transport on pressure coordinates)

**AMV+ - AMV-**



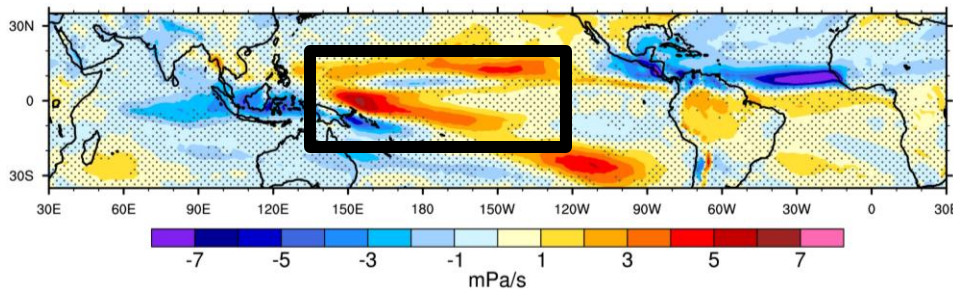
## 2) Is the Pacific subsidence linked to ascendance over tropical regions? ✓

Trop. Pac. subsidence almost completely compensated by ascendance within tropics



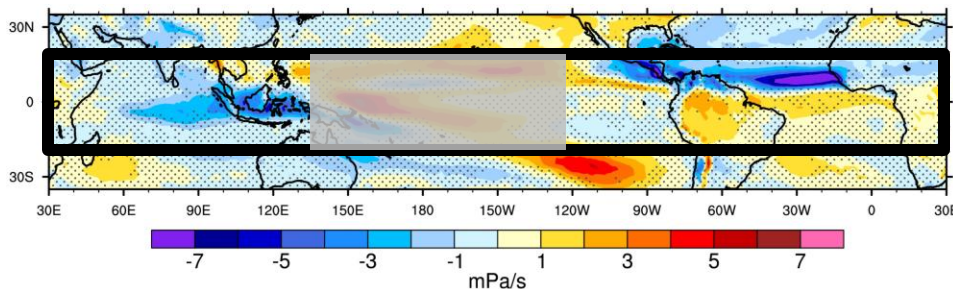
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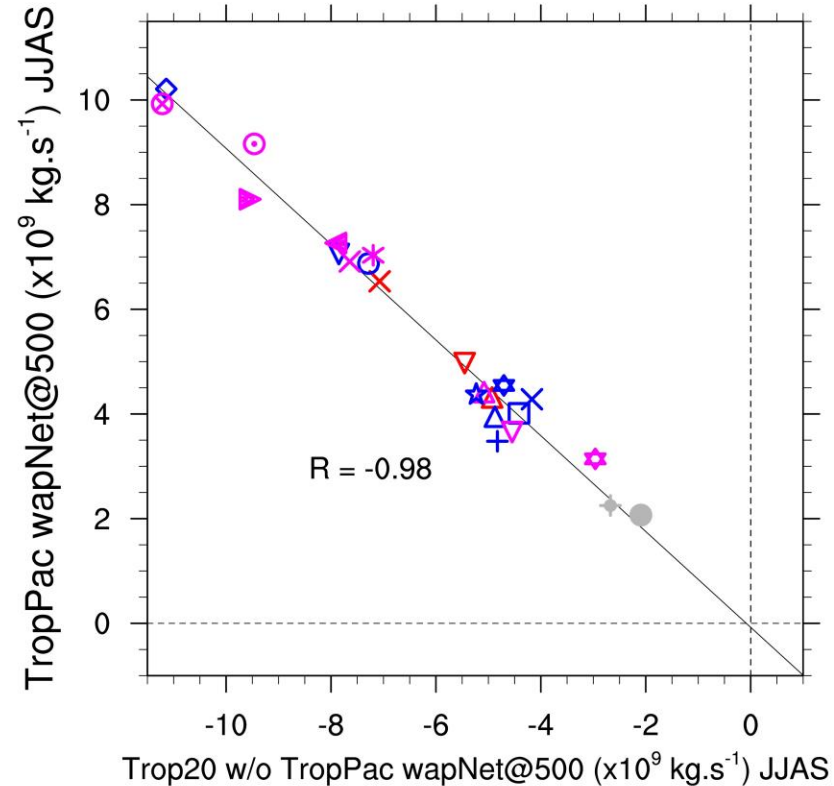
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**AMV+ - AMV-**

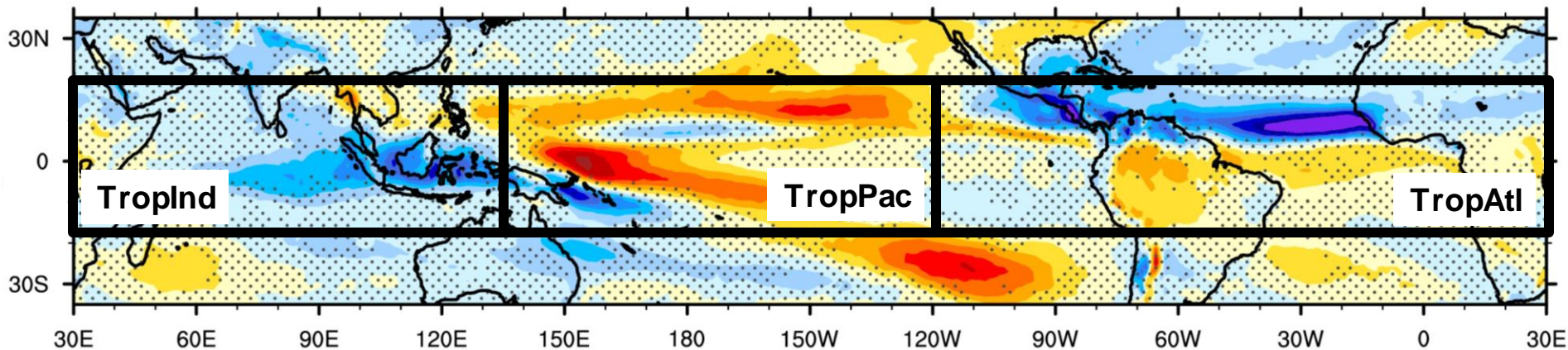


(positive vertical transport = downward motion)

## 2) Is the Pacific subsidence linked to ascendance over tropical regions? ✓

Trop. Pac. subsidence almost completely compensated by ascendance within tropics

$$Var(wap_{Pac}^{500}) \sim Var(wap_{Ind}^{500}) + Var(wap_{Atl}^{500}) + COV$$



(wap: vertical air transport on pressure coordinates)

(positive vertical transport = downward motion)



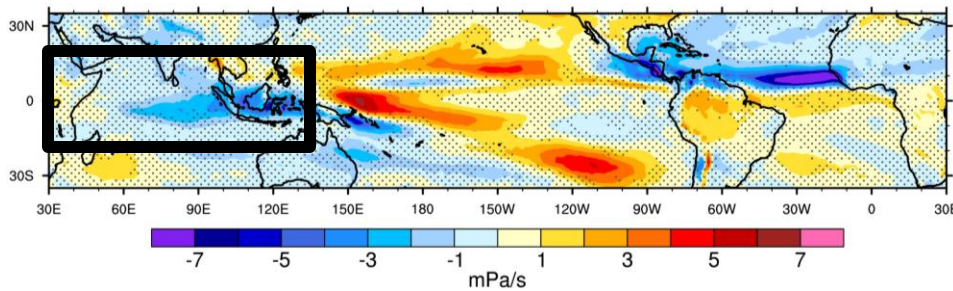
### 3) Which region dominates the ascendance anomalies?

$$Var(wap_{Pac}^{500}) \sim \boxed{Var(wap_{Ind}^{500})} + Var(wap_{Atl}^{500}) + COV$$

**69%** **19%**

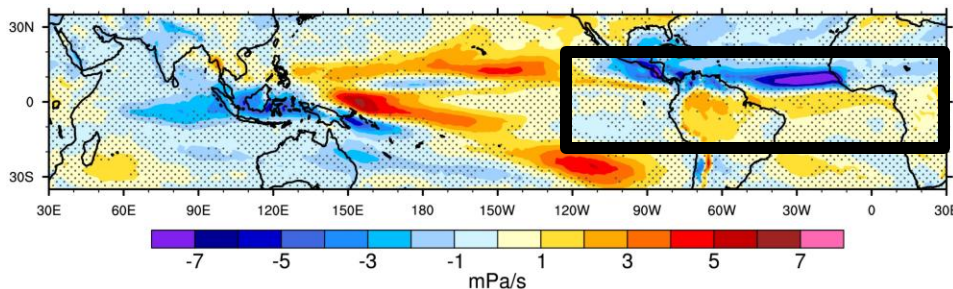
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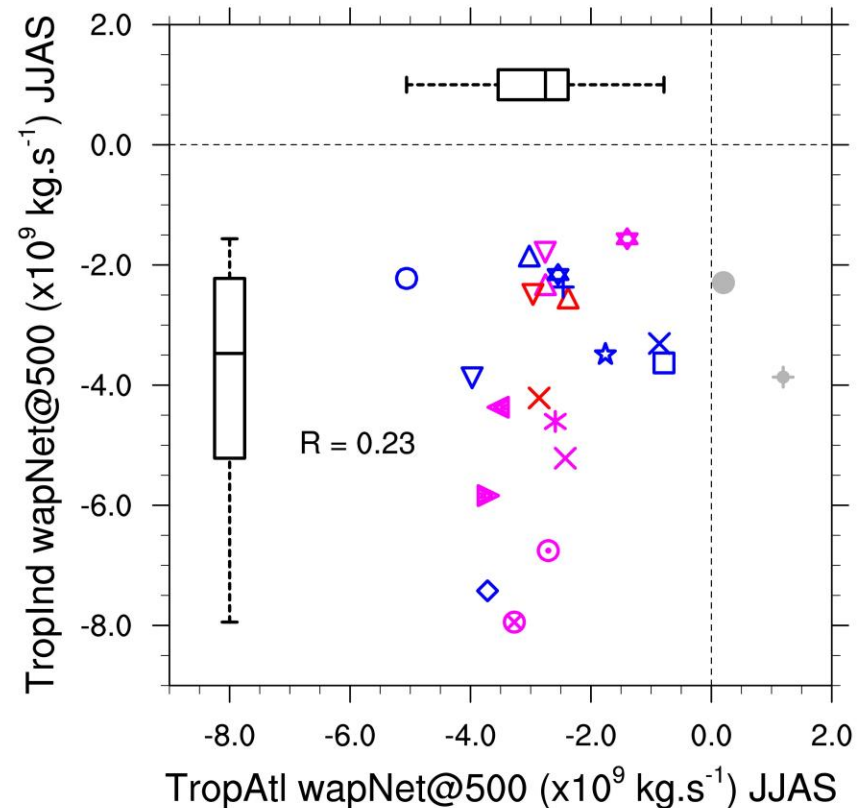
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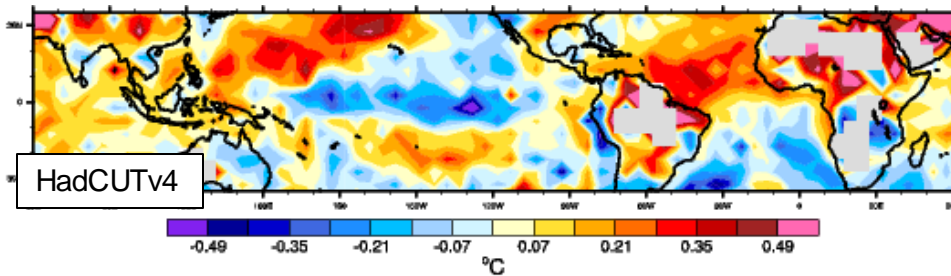
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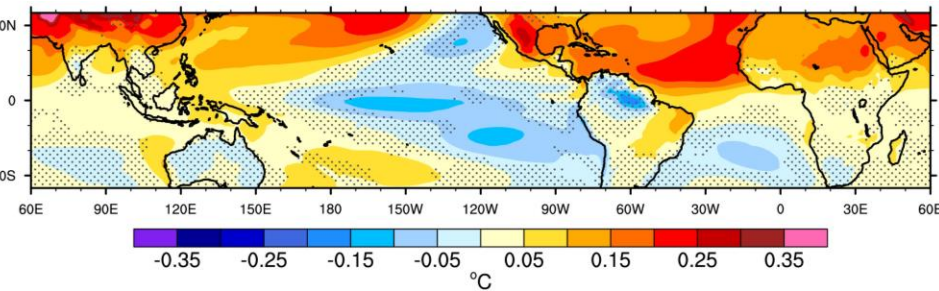
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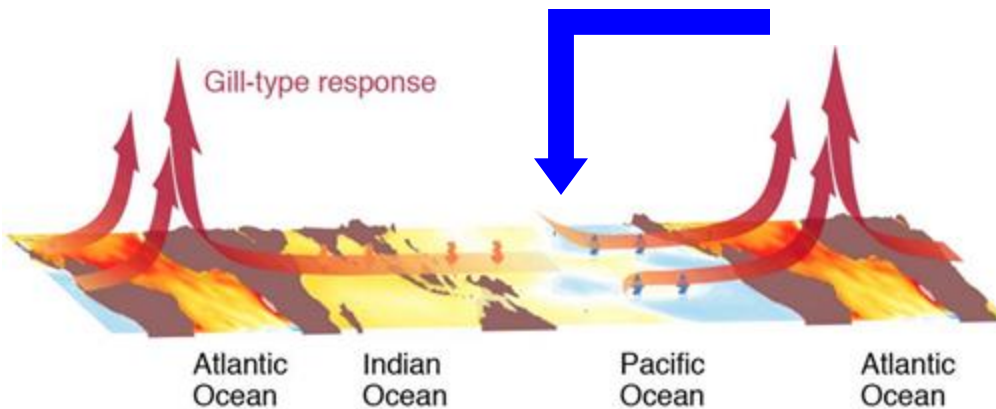
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(10yr averaged ensemble mean)

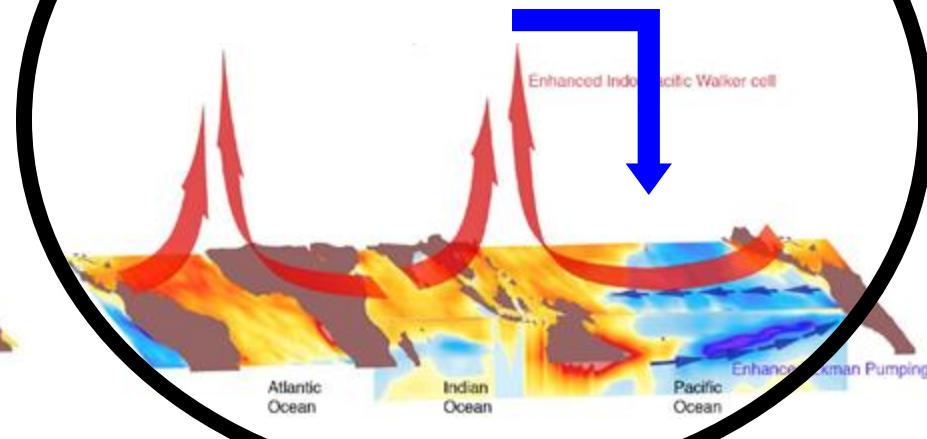


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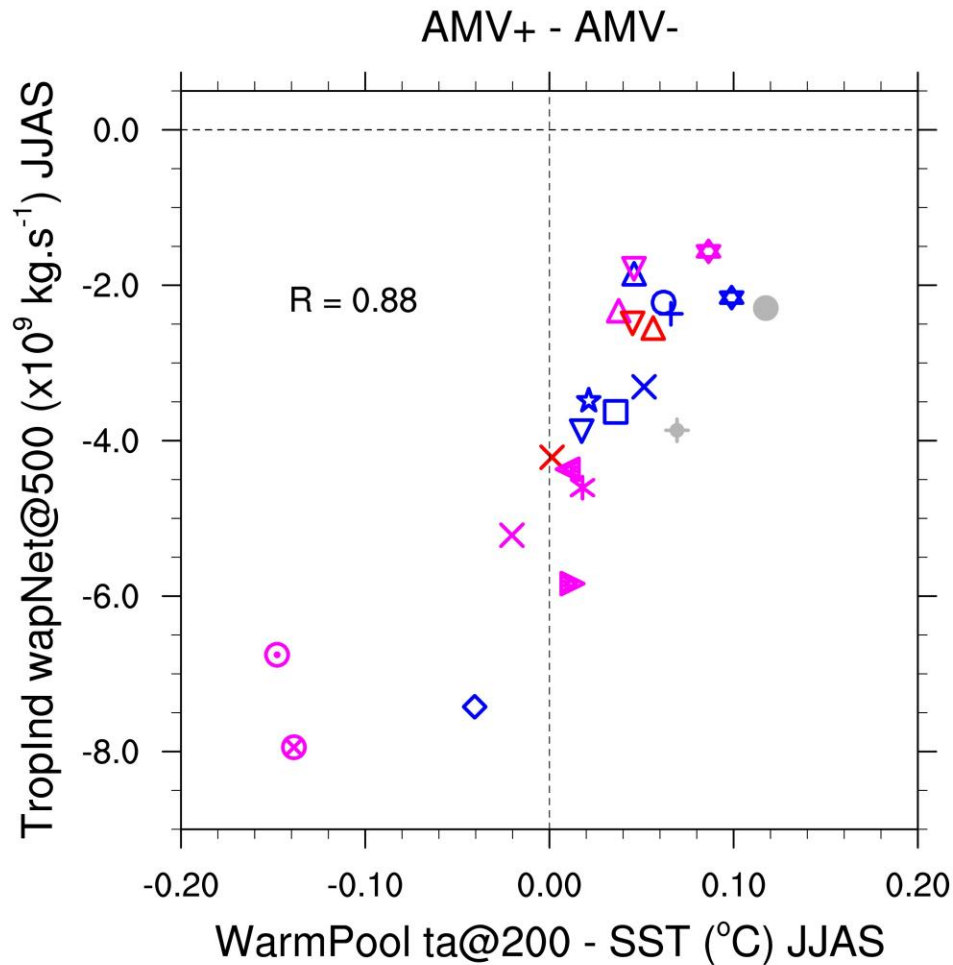
## Phase-2: Indo-Pacific feedback





# Origins of spread in TropInd ascendance?

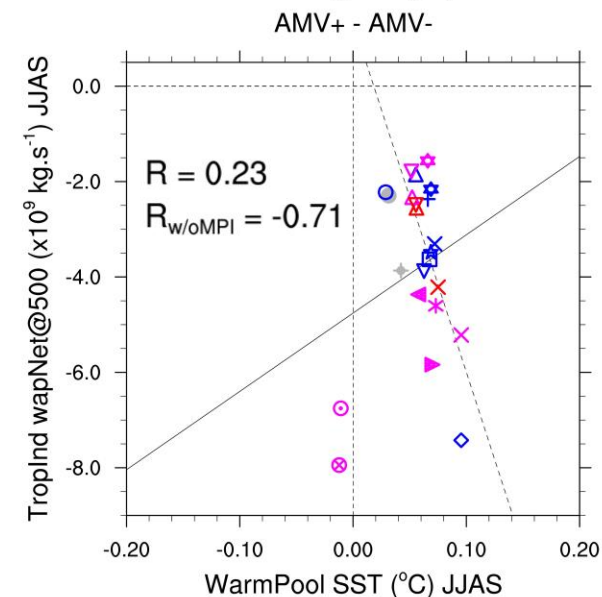
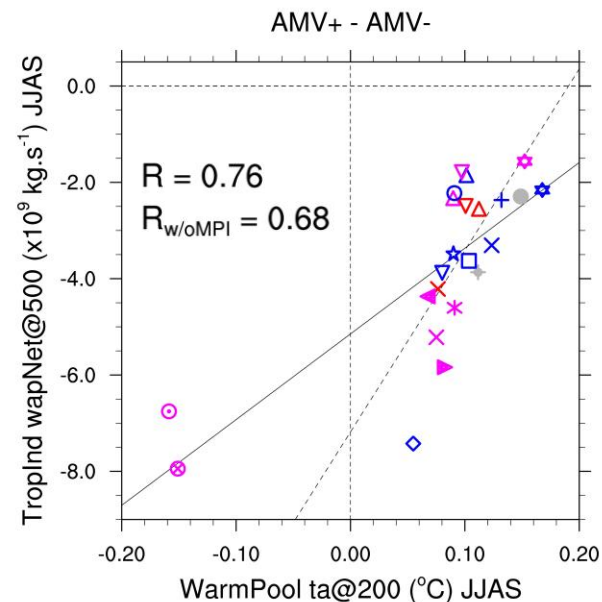
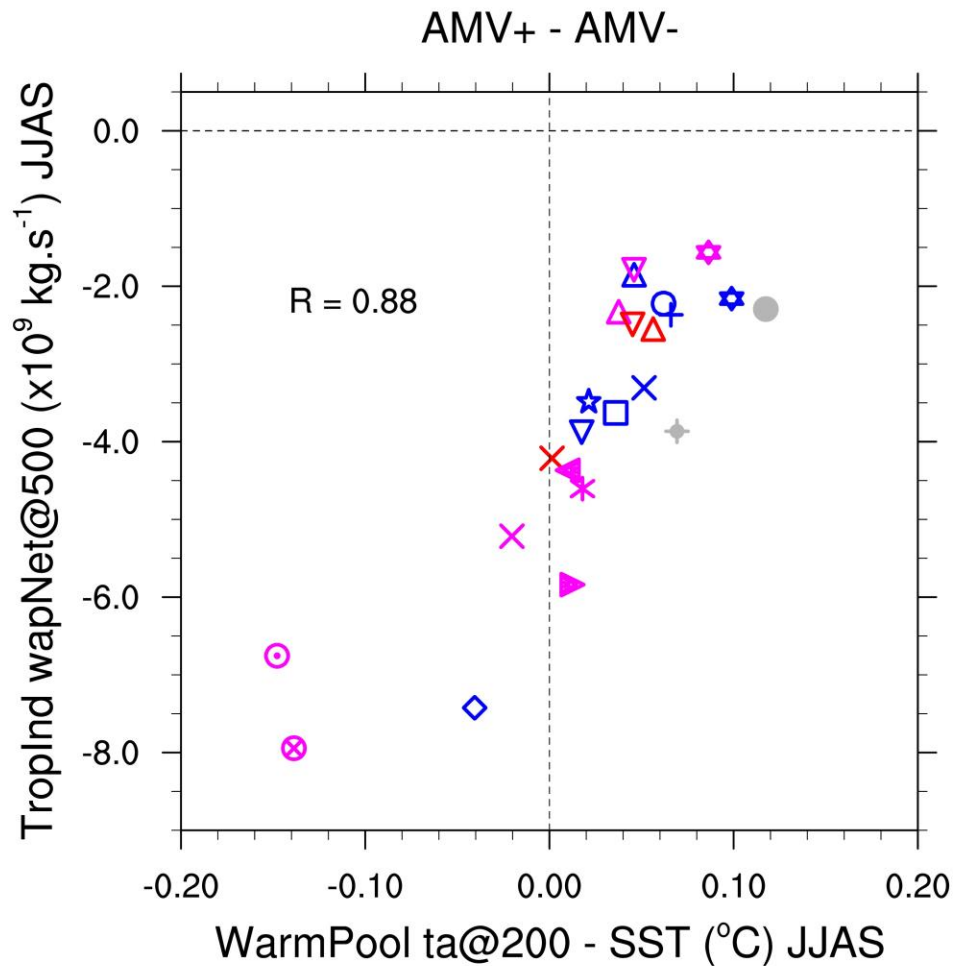
**Trop. Ind. ascendance linked to lapse rate over WarmPool**



(positive vertical transport = downward motion)

# Origins of spread in TropInd ascendance?

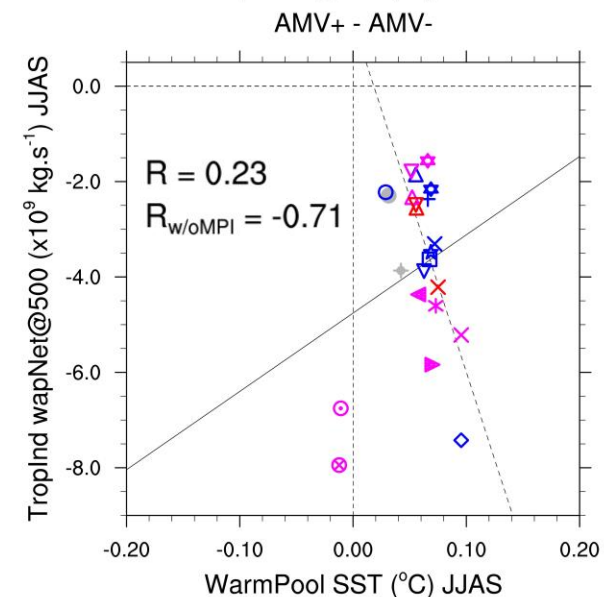
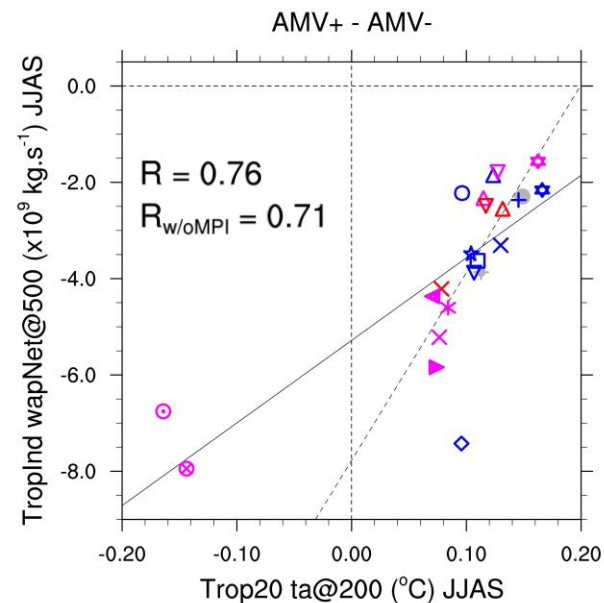
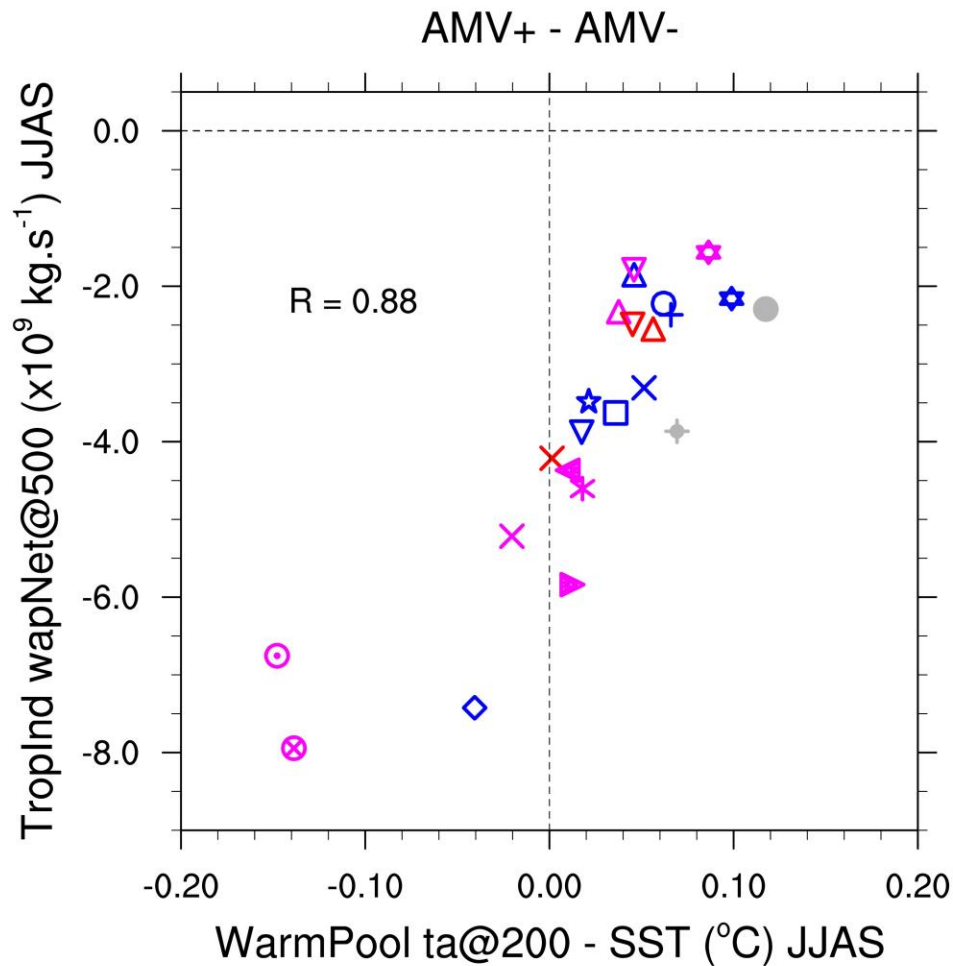
**Trop. Ind. ascendance linked to lapse rate over WarmPool**



(positive vertical transport = downward motion)

# Origins of spread in TropInd ascendance?

**Trop. Ind. ascendance linked to lapse rate over WarmPool**



(positive vertical transport = downward motion)

# Origins of spread in tropical upper troposphere temperature?

- **Mean tropical troposphere temperature profile** often considered in a moist-adiabatic equilibrium with **mean tropical SST**.
- But regions with no convection (e.g. cold SST regions) are not directly connected to upper troposphere.
- Sobel et al. (2003) proposed to use **precipitation weighted mean SST  $PSST$** :

$$PSST = \frac{\langle Pr \times SST \rangle}{\langle Pr \rangle}$$

where  $\langle Pr \rangle$  is the sum over the tropics (20°S-20°N) of the precipitation.

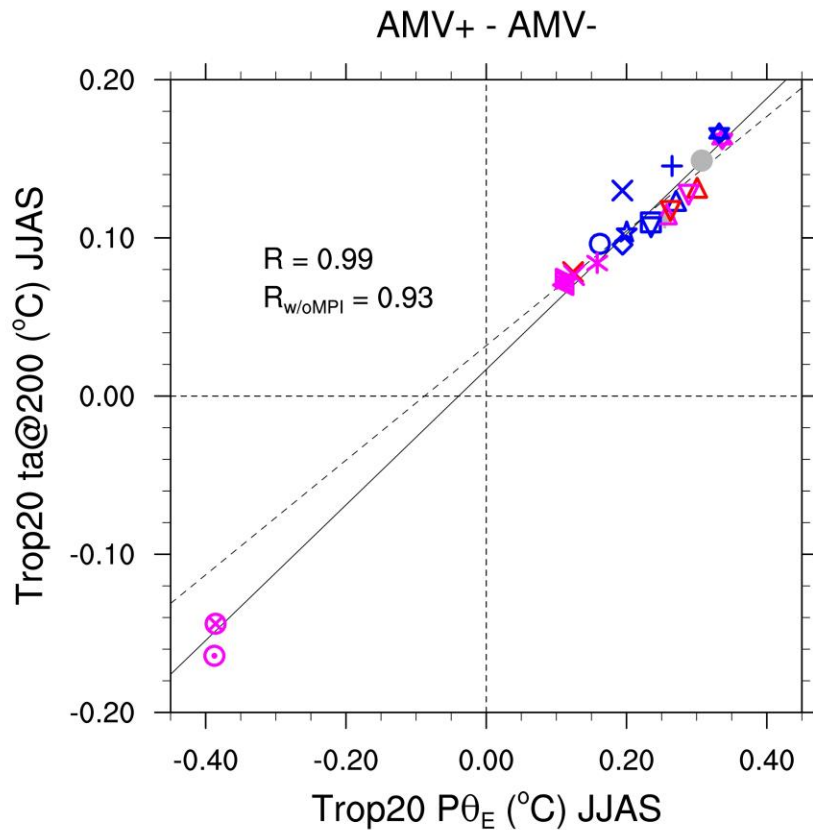
- Here, we generalized this formula to also take into account changes over land by using the surface **equivalent potential temperature  $\theta_E$** :

$$P\theta_E = \frac{\langle Pr \times \theta_E \rangle}{\langle Pr \rangle}$$

# Origins of spread in tropical upper troposphere temperature?

$$P\theta_E = \frac{\langle Pr \times \theta_E \rangle}{\langle Pr \rangle}$$

$$(P\theta_E)' = f_{Pr'}(Pr', \overline{\theta_E}) + f_{\theta'_E}(\overline{Pr}, \theta'_E) + Res$$

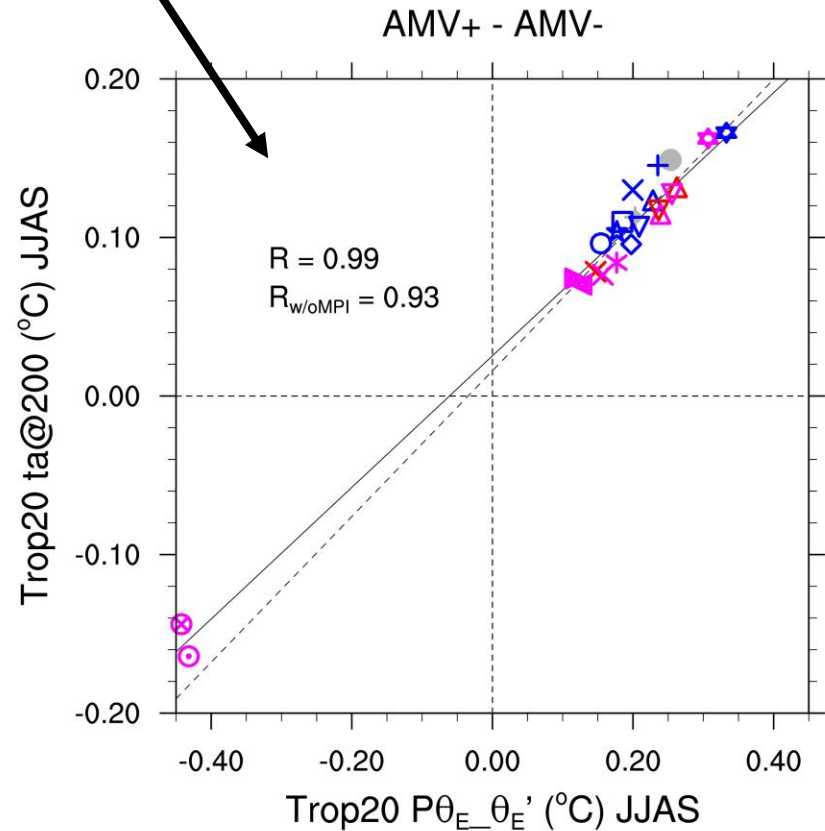
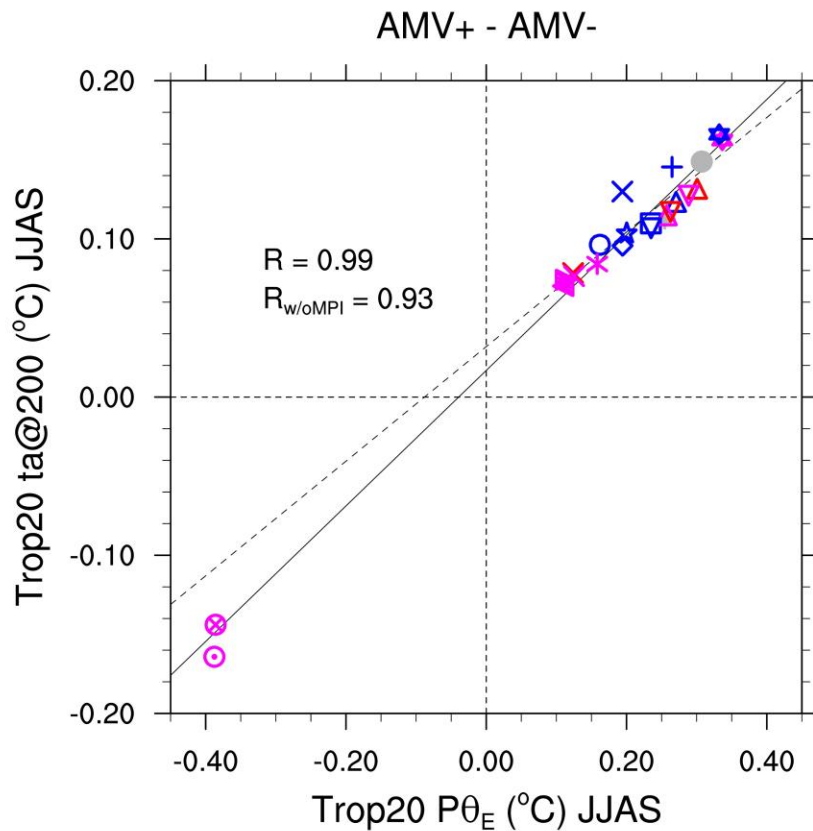




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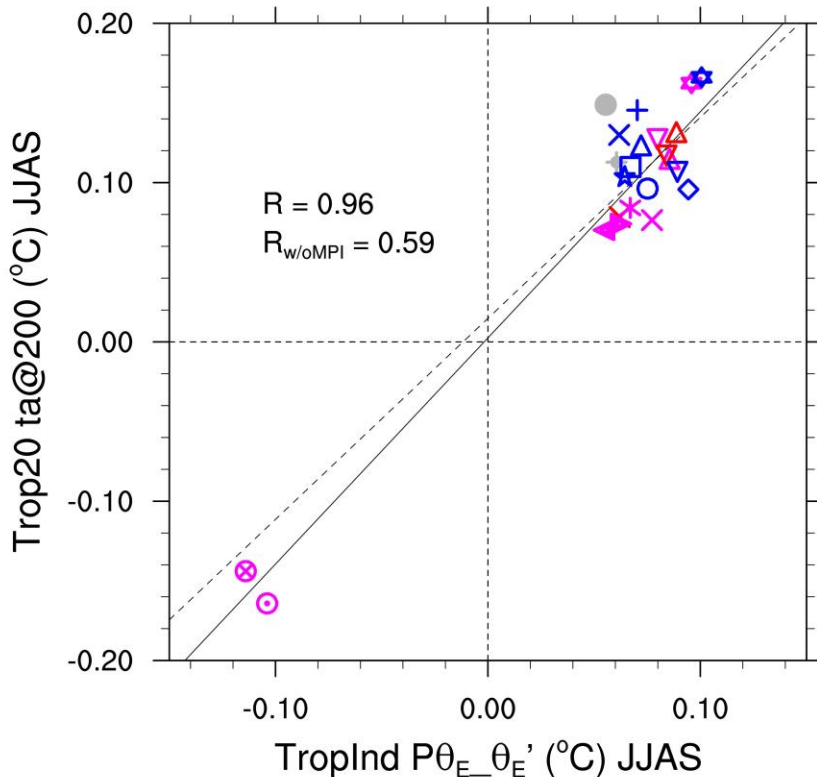
$$(P\theta_E)' = f_{Pr'}(Pr', \overline{\theta_E}) + \underbrace{f_{\theta'_E}(\overline{Pr}, \theta'_E)}_{\text{arrow}} + Res$$



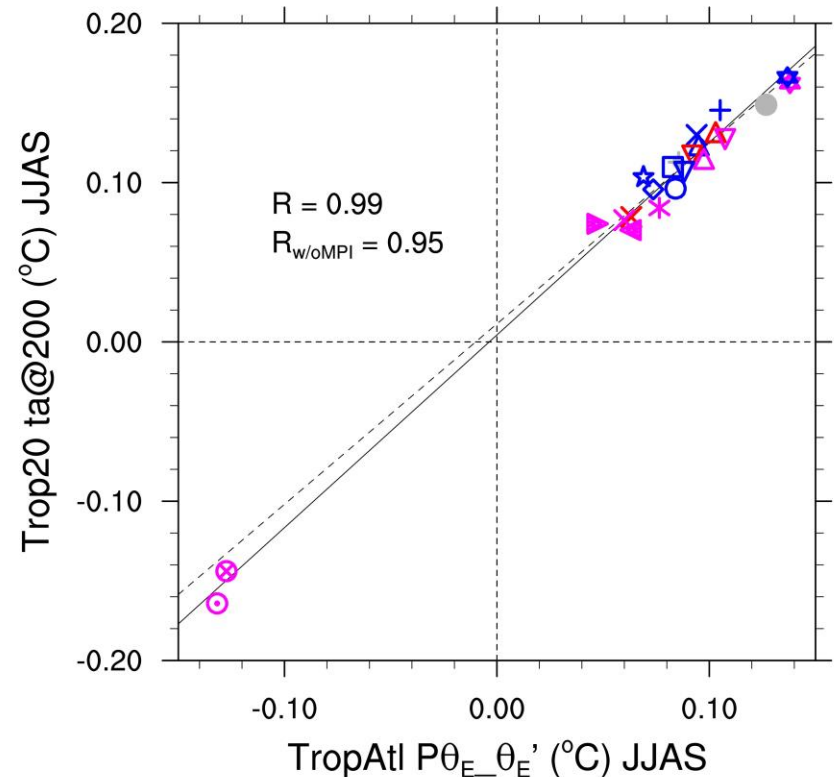
# Origins of spread in tropical upper troposphere temperature?

$$\overline{P}\theta'_E = \frac{\langle \overline{Pr} \times \theta'_E \rangle}{\langle \overline{Pr} \rangle} = \frac{\langle \overline{Pr} \times \theta'_E \rangle_{Ind}}{\langle \overline{Pr} \rangle} + \frac{\langle \overline{Pr} \times \theta'_E \rangle_{Pac}}{\langle \overline{Pr} \rangle} + \frac{\langle \overline{Pr} \times \theta'_E \rangle_{Atl}}{\langle \overline{Pr} \rangle}$$

AMV+ - AMV-



AMV+ - AMV-



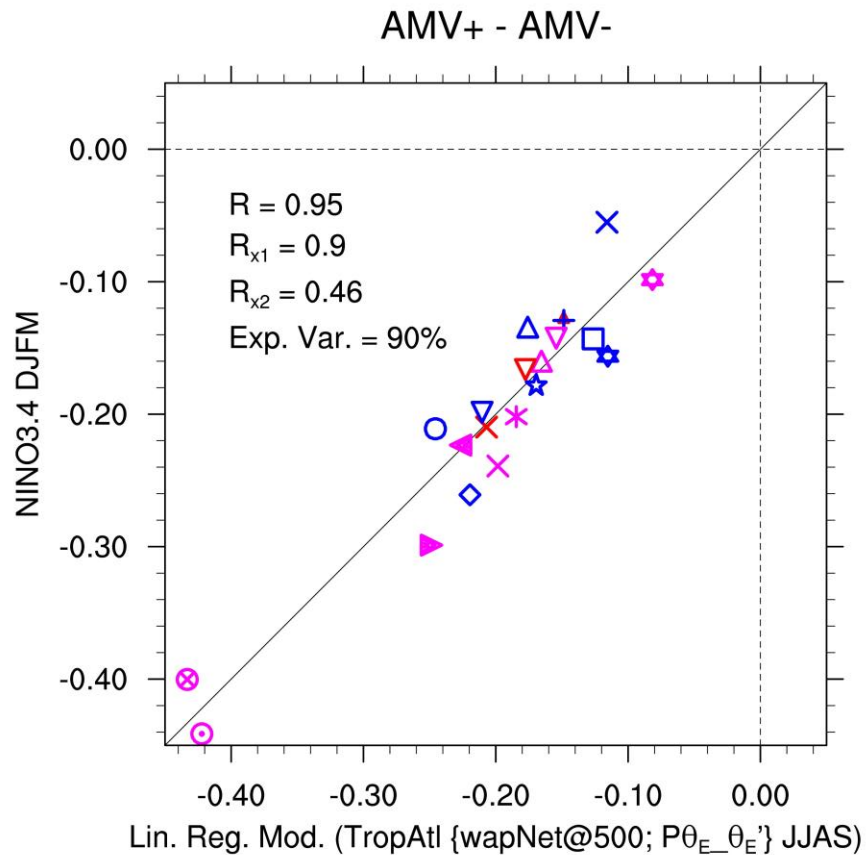
## To summarize

- Idealized AMV experiments confirm the observed link between AMV and tropical Pacific:
  - 23/23 simulations show tropical Pacific cooling in response to AMV warming.
- Large inter-model spread in Trop. Pac. cooling response to a given AMV warming
  - factor 5 among models
- Spread coming from Trop Pac. subsidence response in summer:
  - 19% Trop. Atl. ascendance
  - 69% Trop. Ind. ascendance.
- Trop. Ind. ascendance spread linked to upper troposphere response
  - dictated by Trop. Atl. temperature conditions:  $\frac{\langle \overline{Pr} \times \theta'_E \rangle_{Atl}}{\langle \overline{Pr} \rangle}$

**2 variables control the spread in the Trop. Pac. response:**

- **Trop. Atl. ascendance (wap@500)**
- **Trop. Atl. injection of moist static energy ( $\overline{P}\theta'_E$ )**

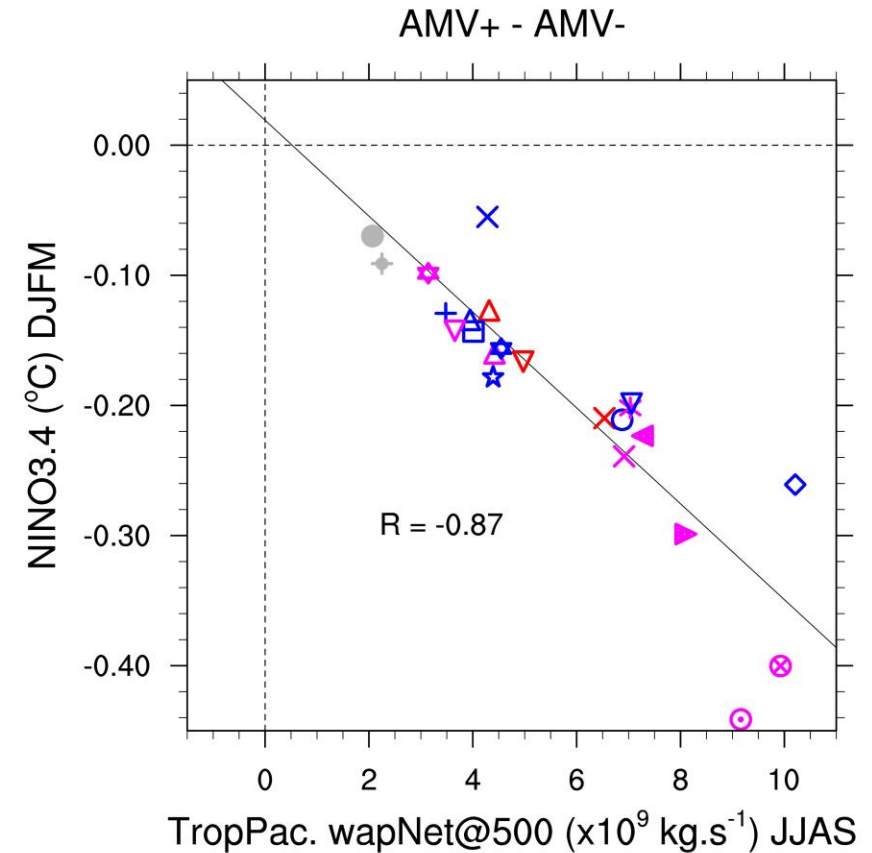
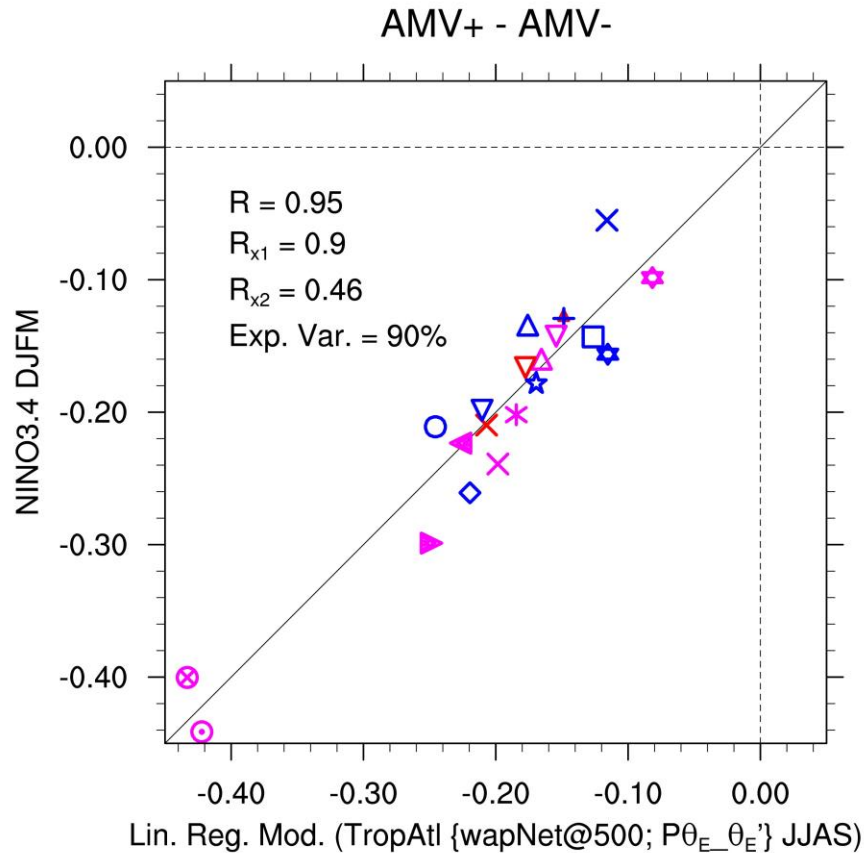
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# To summarize



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# Stay home messages

1. Everything is driven by the Atlantic 😊
2. We need to understand the difference of model responses over tropical Atlantic

**Thank you!**